



CERTIFICATION OF TRANSLATION

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Title of the Invention: Carcinostatic Method
Japanese Patent Application No. Sho51-159879
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Lori Anding

Production Manager

insure an accurate translation.

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(54) Carcinostatic method (21) Application No.	ood Sho51-159879	(71) Applicant	No. 10 Takashi Yamamoto 2-40, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
(22) Filing Date (72) Inventor	Sho51(1976) December 2 Takashi Yamamoto 2-40, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ki	(74) Agent	No. 10 [illegible] Sugibayashi, Esq.

Specifications

Title of the Invention 1. Carcinostatic Method

2. Claims

Carcinostatic method characterized by the fact that phytochlorin sodium is (1) used in the cancerous area, and then said location was exposed to visible spectrum

Carcinostatic method in Claim 1 of this patent wherein phytochlorin (2)

sodium with a methyl GAG additive is used in the cancerous area.

Detailed Explanation of the Invention 3.

This invention is a carcinostatic method characterized by the fact that the ultrahyperplasia of the cells within the body are modified by exposure to visible spectrum light rays and this process is halted in the presence of phytochlorin sodium, or a mixture of said phytochlorin sodium with a methyl GAG or glyoxal additive to increase the affinity of the phytochlorin sodium for ultra-hyperplastic cells.

(1)

The phytochlorin sodium and methyl GAG used in this invention are obtained by the methods stated below. For the phytochlorin sodium, crudely processed chlorophyll is dissolved in ethyl [ethanol?], a sodium hydroxide and methyl solution are added while stirring, and hydrolyzed, to get Mg chlorophyll sodium. Using this acidulous reaction solution, insoluble phytochlorin is extracted with ethyl [ethanol?], the ethyl stratum is rinsed with water to eliminate the impurities, abundant sodium hydroxide is added to this, phytochlorin sodium chloride that has become water-soluble is precipitated, and after rinsing the precipitate with ethyl [ethanol?], it is dried to obtain the product. The methyl GAG is simply that which is commercially available. Taking an isotonic neutral solution of this, the phytochlorin sodium is dissolved to produce the mixed solution. For one

example, a mixed solution of methyl GAG 400µg/ml tap water and phytochlorin sodium lmg/ml is used.

Experiment 1: MH 134 ascitic hepatoma cells 4 x 10⁶ cells/l were adjusted with pH 7.0 tap water so the phytochlorin sodium would be 200 / l; after heating with 2 rows of 20W white light bulbs at a distance of 60cm with a glass filter,

(2) -971-

under visible spectrum rays with 580erg/cm²/800 of energy, at 37° C for 30 minutes, the cells were stained with 0.2% nigrosine and observed under a microscope. As a control group, ascitic hepatoma cells were treated in the same manner with pH 7.0 tap water. Hepatoma cells unstained by nigrosine existed in the former, but the cells were swollen. In the latter, unstained hepatoma cells existed and there was no change from the treatment before. Treated hepatoma cells 4×10^6 cells/ml tap water in each of the above solutions were transplanted in C3H/He house mice; with the former, the cells did not proliferate but with the latter control group, they proliferated.

Experiment 2: MH 134 ascitic hepatoma cells 4 x 10^6 cells/ml were adjusted with pH 7.0 tap water so the phytochlorin sodium would be 10, 20, 30, 100, 200 and $300\mu g/ml$ respectively, and heated for 30 minutes to act as the control group. Furthermore, methyl GAG $40\mu g/ml$ was added for each of the groups stated above. After treatment, the hepatoma cells were rinsed and stained with 0.2% nigrosine confirming that phytochlorin sodium cohered to the hepatoma cells, which were separated, extracted and quantified.

(3)

The former groups, treated only with phytochlorin sodium, had treatment concentrations of 0.7, 1.8, 2.9, 11.7, 22.9 and 32.5µg respectively; and the former groups, treated with phytochlorin sodium and methyl GAG additive, had 4.5, 6.0, 6.2, 15.0, 26.5 and 36.0µg, and on average, saw an increase in cohesion of 3.73µg compared to the groups treated with only phytochlorin sodium.

Experiment 3: MH 134 hepatoma cells 4 x 10⁶ cells/0.1ml tap water were transplanted subcutaneously into the backs of C3H/He house mice to form malignant tumors. When the quantity [of phytochlorin sodium] detected in the transplanted hepatoma was shown as a percentage per g wet weight of the quantity detected in the liver of the same house mice 24 hours after injection of only 500μg/ml phytochlorin sodium into the abdominal cavity, 526% was obtained on the third day after the hepatoma transplant, 252% on the fifth day and 170% on the seventh day. On the other hand, compared to 24 hours after injection of 500μg/ml phytochlorin sodium with 200μg/ml methyl GAG additive, the quantity of phytochlorin sodium detected increased in all cases with 620% on the third day after transplantation, 410% on the fifth day and 300% on the seventh day. Also, for all the animals in both groups above, the quantity detected in the liver was not significantly different.

Experiment 4: MH 134 hepatoma cells 4 x 10⁶ cells/0.1 ml were injected and transplanted subcutaneously in a depilated 2.0 x 20cm² area on the backs of male C3H/He house mice weighing from 28g to 30g in groups of 20 mice each, and after 24 hours, the control group was injected with 0.21 tap water, the experimental group A was injected with 200/0.2 ml of phytochlorin sodium in tap water, and experimental group B was injected with 200 of phytochlorin sodium plus 200/0.21 of methyl GAG in tap water respectively into the malignant tumors once a day for three consecutive days. At the same time, all groups were exposed to visible spectrum light rays from white light bulbs 100V, 1.24A, 74W in lamps FOL30, 30W x 2 above the cages at a distance of 30cm through a glass filter for 10 hours per day for 3 consecutive days. The mice were kept for 90 days, and tumor formation as well as survival rates were confirmed.

All the mice in the above mentioned control group died with tumors within a 27.1 ± 1.6 day period. Of the 20 mice in experiment group \triangle , 12 mice died with tumors in a 49.4 ±4.5 day period, and 8 mice survived the 90-day period without forming tumors. The survival rate was 40%.

(5)

Of the 20 mice in experiment group B, 4 mice died with tumors in a 56.2±6.6 day period, and 16 mice survived the 90-day period without forming tumors. The survival rate was

Experiment 5: MH 134 hepatoma cells were transplanted following the same procedures as in Experiment 4, and after 3 weeks, all 20 house mice in the control group with terminal cancer were injected with 0.5ml tap water, in the experimental group C with 500µg/0.5ml of phytochlorin sodium in tap water, and experimental group D with 0.5ml of a solution with 500µg of phytochlorin sodium and 200µg/0.5ml of methyl GAG in tap water respectively into the tumors once a day for 3 consecutive days; and, exposed to the visible spectrum light rays used in Experiment 4 for 10 hours per day for 3 consecutive days. All the mice in the control group died with tumors within a 32.1±1.0 day period. All the mice in experimental group C died with tumors within a 50.2±4.6 day period. With experimental group D, all the mice survived the 70-day observation period, but metastasis or recurrence of tumors was observed in 4 mice. The survival rate without tumor formation was 80%.

Experiment 6: All 50 [illegible] male C3H house mice were observed for naturally occurring breast cancer over a 4 month period.

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The control group was injected with 0.5ml tap water under ambient interior light, and experimental group E with 100µg of methyl GAG plus 250µg/0.5ml of phytochlorin sodium in tap water into the abdominal cavity under sun light. 10 mice developed breast cancer in the control group, but none developed breast cancer in the experimental group.

Experiment 7: MH 134 hepatoma cells were collected, 1 part cell mass to 9 parts 0.25M all bran were pulverized at ultra-high frequency to obtain a gradation from 15,000g to 105,000g, and the same number of parts of 0.25M all bran were added. This

experiment was conducted under the same visible spectrum light rays as in Experiment 4. The final volume was 0.6ml, adjusted to get final concentrations of phytochlorin sodium at 0, 10, 100 and 1000µg/ml. 0.1ml of this material was added to 0.1M [?] acid-alkali buffer solution at 0.3ml, 0.066M methyl GAG at 0.1ml, 0.012M reduced glutathione at 0.1ml, agitated under the said visible spectrum light rays at 37° C, 5µg was taken to determine the final methyl GAG, 0.067M semicarbazide hydrochloride was added, and stirred. After agitation and heating for 10 minutes, 5µg was taken, and treated in the same manner. After leaving at room temperature for a 15 minute period, the methyl GAG – [?] semicarbazol created as compared with semicarbazide was measured with a spectrophotometer at 286[nm? illegible] wave lengths. The methyl GAG consumed was calculated from the above mentioned to derive the level of glyoxalase I activity. With the amount of methyl GAG consumed in a 10 minute period per 1g of wet weight MH 134 hepatoma as a control group, taking this as 100% at 22µmoles, the suppression rate of glyoxalase was shown to 38%, 60% and 84% respectively for the layers with 10, 100 and 1000 µg/ml of phytochlorin sodium.

In Experiment 1, we learned that the proliferation of hepatoma cells was halted in

the presence of phytochlorin sodium.

In Experiment 2, we learned that methyl GAG increased the affinity of phytochlorin sodium for ultra-hyperplastic cells. This can be seen in the charts that give the results of the experiment, Figure 1 and Figure 2.

In Experiment 3, in the same manner as Experiment 2 above, we learned that methyl GAG increased the affinity of phytochlorin sodium to ultra-hyperplastic cells.

(8)

Experiment 4 was an experiment on the results of clinical treatment, and as the statistics show, we learned that phytochlorin and phytochlorin plus methyl GAG are highly effective as a clinical treatment. Figure 3 gives the results of the experiment in graph form.

Experiment 5 was an experiment on the clinical treatment results with terminal cancer, and we learned that it is effective with terminal cancer as well.

Experiment 6 was an experiment on the prevention of cancer, and we learned that it is extremely effective as well for prevention.

It is clear from the results of the above experiments that the invention in this application modifies the ultra-hyperplasia in cells within a living body and can be used to halt this function. In general, the ultra hyperplasia function within cells exists within a oxidized glyoxalase environment. Already, said oxidized glyoxalase, which is composed of three components, glyoxalase I and II and the supplemental element reduced glutathione, is said to deactivate ketoaldehide, a substance that restricts cell division, and controls cell development.

(9)

The phytochlorin sodium in this invention, as mentioned above, deactivates glyoxalase I. Also, the solution of phytochlorin sodium with a methyl GAG additive can be effectively used jointly against oxidized glyoxalase. As shown in Experiment 7, this is

because the solution of this invention restricts glyoxalase in ultra hyperplasia cells in a living body and methyl GAG purposefully eliminates the formation of tumors.

4. Simple Explanation of the Figures

Figures 1 and 2 give the results of Experiment 2, and Figure 3 is a graph of the results of Experiment 4.

Patent Applicant

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A)Figure 1.

B)Amount of Phytochlorin Sodium Mixed into MH 134 Hepatoma Cells 4 x 10⁶ (μg/ml)

C)Methyl GAG (40µg/ml) ----- o Control Group

D)Concentration of phytochlorin sodium (µg/ml)

E)Figure 2.

[across]

F)Phytochlorin Sodium

G)Methyl GAG

H)Phytochlorin Sodium Per MH 134 Hepatoma Cells 4 x 106

- Under Light I)
- In the Dark J)

K)Decline in Proliferation Rate of MH 134 Hepatoma Cells 4 x 10⁶

- Under Light L)
- In the Dark M)

N)Figure 3.

O)Survival Curve of C3H/He House Mice Transplanted with MH 134 Hepatoma Cells

- Tap Water
- Q) (A)Phytochlorin
- R) (B) Methyl GAG Additive in Phytochlorin
- S)Survival Rate
- Number of Days after Transplantation T)

Amendment of Proceedings (Voluntarily Submitted)

August 27, 1977

Patent Office Head Clerk

Mr. [illegible]

1. Case Identification

Showa 51 [1976] No. 159879

2. Title of the Invention

Carcinostatic Drug, Carcinostatic Solution and Production Method

3. Party Filing the Amendment

Relationship to the Case

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5. Date of Amendment Directive

None

6. Number of Additional Inventions (Claims) Added by the Amendment

Specifications

7. Parts Amended

8. Content of the Amendment

As per the attachment

[seal:] Patent Office 8/29/77 [illegible]

Specifications (Entire Text Amended)

Title of the Invention 1.

Carcinostatic Drug, Carcinostatic Solution and Production Method

Claims 2:

Carcinostatic drug with anti-cancer action made of phytochlorin sodium. (1)

Carcinostatic drug with anti-cancer action with methyl GAG or glyoxal (2).

added to phytochlorin sodium.

Production method for phytochlorin sodium wherein chlorophyll is dissolved with ethyl [ethanol?], a sodium hydroxide and methyl solution are added while stirring and subsequently hydrolyzed to get Mg-chlorophyll sodium. Using this acidulous reaction solution, insoluble phytochlorin is extracted with ethyl [ethanol?], the ethyl stratum is rinsed with water to eliminate impurities, abundant sodium hydroxide is added, phytochlorin sodium chloride that has become water-soluble is precipitated, and after rinsing the precipitate with ethyl [ethanol?], it is dried.

Carcinostatic solution with anti-cancer action wherein 10 to 1000µg/ml of phytochlorin sodium is mixed into pH 7.0 tap water or [handwritten: extending solution?].

Carcinostatic solution with anti-cancer action wherein 10 to 1000µg/ml of phytochlorin sodium is mixed into pH 7.0 tap water or [handwritten: extending solution?], and then, 40 to 1000µg/ml of methyl GAG or glyoxal is added.

Carcinostatic method characterized by the fact that the carcinostatic drug stated in Claim 1 is used in the afflicted area, and then, said location is exposed to visible spectrum light rays.

Carcinostatic method stated in Claim 6 using the carcinostatic drug stated in Claim 2.

Detailed Explanation of the Invention 3.

This invention is a carcinostatic drug made with phytochlorin sodium, or with a mixture of phytochlorin sodium with a methyl GAG or glyoxal additive to increase the affinity of the said phytochlorin sodium for ultra-hyperplastic cells,

(2)

a carcinostatic method that modifies the ultra-hyperplasia of the cells within the body by exposure to visible spectrum light rays after using the carcinostatic drug in the afflicted area halting this function, and a carcinostatic solution made with the phytochlorin sodium in the carcinostatic drug mentioned above and phytochlorin sodium with a methyl GAG or glyoxal additive mixed into pH 7.0 tap water.

The phytochlorin sodium and methyl GAG used in this invention are obtained by the methods stated below. For the phytochlorin sodium, crudely processed chlorophyll is dissolved in ethyl [ethanol?], a sodium hydroxide and methyl solution are added while stirring, and hydrolyzed, to get Mg chlorophyll sodium. This reaction solution is made acidulous, phytochlorin insoluble in water is extracted with ethyl [ethanol?], the ethyl stratum is rinsed with water to eliminate the impurities, abundant sodium hydroxide is added to this, phytochlorin sodium chloride that has become water-soluble is precipitated, and after rinsing the precipitate with ethyl [ethanol?], it is dried to obtain the product.

(3) -975-

The methyl GAG is simply that which is a commercially available. Taking an isotonic neutral solution of this, the phytochlorin sodium is dissolved to produce the mixed solution. For one example, a mixed solution of 400µg/ml of methyl GAG in tap water and 1mg/ml of phytochlorin sodium is used.

Experiment 1: MH 134 hepatoma cells 4 x 106 cells/l were adjusted with tap water at pH 7.0 with 200 µg/ml of phytochlorin sodium; after heating with 2 rows of 20W white light bulbs at a distance of 60cm with a glass filter, under visible spectrum rays with 580erg/cm2/800 of energy, at 37° C for 30 minutes, the cells were stained with 0.2% nigrosine and observed under a microscope. As a control group, ascitic hepatoma cells were treated in the same manner with tap water at pH 7.0. Hepatoma cells unstained by

nigrosine existed in the former, but the cells were swollen. In the latter, unstained hepatoma cells existed and there was no change from the treatment before. Treated hepatoma cells at 4 x 10⁶ cells/0.1ml in each of the above solutions were transplanted in C3H/He house mice; with the former, the cells did not proliferate but with the latter control group, they proliferated.

(4)

Experiment 2: MH 134 hepatoma cells 4 x 10⁶ cells/ml were adjusted with pH 7.0 tap water so the phytochlorin sodium would be 10, 20, 30, 100, 200 and 300μg/ml respectively, and heated to 37° C for 30 minutes to act as the control group. Furthermore, 40μg/ml of methyl GAG was added to each of the groups stated above. After treatment, the hepatoma cells were rinsed and stained with 0.2% nigrosine confirming that phytochlorin sodium cohered to the hepatoma cells, which were separated, extracted and quantified. The former groups, treated only with phytochlorin sodium, had treatment concentrations of 0.7, 1.8, 2.9, 11.7, 22.9 and 32.5μg respectively; and the former groups, treated with phytochlorin sodium and methyl GAG additive, had 4.5, 6.0, 6.2, 15.0, 26.5 and 36.0μg, and on average, saw an increase in cohesion of 3.73μg compared to the groups treated with only phytochlorin sodium.

Experiment 3: MH 134 hepatoma cells 4×10^6 cells/0.1ml tap water were transplanted subcutaneously into the backs of C3H/He house mice to form malignant tumors.

(5)

When the quantity [of phytochlorin sodium] detected in the transplanted hepatoma was shown as a percentage per g wet weight of the quantity detected in the liver of the same house mice 24 hours after injection of only 500µg/ml of phytochlorin sodium into the abdominal cavity, 526% was obtained on the third day after the hepatoma transplant, 252% on the fifth day and 170% on the seventh day. On the other hand, compared to 24 hours after injection of 500[µg]/ml of phytochlorin sodium with 200[µg]/ml of methyl GAG additive, the quantity of phytochlorin sodium detected increased in all cases with 620% on the third day after transplantation, 410% on the fifth day and 300% on the seventh day. Also, for all the animals in both groups above, the quantity detected in the liver was not significantly different.

Experiment 4: MH 134 hepatoma cells 4 x 10⁶ cells/0.1ml tap water were injected and transplanted subcutaneously in a depilated 2.0 x 20cm² area on the backs of male C3H/He house mice weighing from 28g to 30g in groups of 20 mice each, and after 24 hours, the control group was injected with 0.2ml tap water, the experimental group was injected with 200 /0.2l of phytochlorin sodium in tap water, and experimental group B was injected with 200µg phytochlorin sodium plus 200 /0.2 of methyl GAG in tap water respectively into the malignant tumors once a day for three consecutive days.

At the same time, all groups were exposed to visible spectrum light rays from white light bulbs 100V, 1.24A, 74W in lamps FOL30, 30W x 2 above the cages at a distance of 30cm through a glass filter for 10 hours per day for 3 consecutive days. The mice were kept for 90 days, and tumor formation as well as survival rates were confirmed.

All the mice in the above mentioned control group died with tumors within a 27.1 ± 1.6 day period. Of the 20 mice in experiment group \triangle , 12 mice died with tumors in a 49.4 ± 4.5 day period, and 8 mice survived the 90-day period without forming tumors. The survival rate was 40%. Of the 20 mice in experiment group B, 4 mice died with tumors in a 56.2 ± 6.6 day period, and 16 mice survived the 90-day period without forming tumors. The survival rate was 80%.

Experiment 5: MH 134 hepatoma cells were transplanted following the same procedures as in Experiment 4, and after 3 weeks, all 20 house mice in the control group with terminal cancer were injected with 0.5ml tap water, in the experimental group C with 500µg/0.5ml of phytochlorin sodium in tap water, and experimental group D with 0.5ml of a solution with 500µg phytochlorin sodium and 200µg/0.5ml methyl GAG in tap water respectively into the tumors once a day for 3 consecutive days; and, exposed to the visible spectrum light rays used in Experiment 4 for 10 hours per day for 3 consecutive days.

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All the mice in the control group died with tumors within a 32.1±1.0 day period. All the mice in experimental group C died with tumors within a 50.2±4.6 day period. With experimental group D, all the mice survived the 70-day observation period, but metastasis or recurrence of tumors was observed in 4 mice. The survival rate without tumor formation was 80%.

Experiment 6: All 50 [illegible] male C3H house mice were observed for naturally occurring breast cancer over a 4 month period. The control group was injected with 0.5ml of tap water under ambient interior light, and experimental group E with 100µg of methyl GAG plus 250µg/0.5ml of phytochlorin sodium in tap water into the abdominal cavity under sun light. 10 mice developed breast cancer in the control group, but none developed breast cancer in the experimental group.

Experiment 7: MH 134 hepatoma cells were collected, 1 part cell mass to 9 parts 0.25M all bran were pulverized at ultra-high frequency to obtain a gradation from 15,000g to 105,000g, and the same number of parts of 0.25M all bran were added. This experiment was conducted under the same visible spectrum light rays as in Experiment 4.

(8)

The final volume was 0.6ml, adjusted to get final concentrations of phytochlorin sodium at 0, 10, 100 and 1000µg/ml. 0.1ml of this material was added to 0.1M [?]acid-alkali buffer solution 0.3ml, 0.066M methyl GAG at 0.1ml, 0.012M reduced glutathione at 0.1ml, agitated under the said visible spectrum light rays at 37° C, 5µg was taken to determine the final methyl GAG, 0.067M semicarbazide hydrochloride was added, and then stirred. After agitation and heating for 10 minutes, 5µg was taken, and treated in the

same manner. After leaving at room temperature for a 15 minute period, the methyl GAG – [?] semicarbazol created as compared with semicarbazide was measured with a spectrophotometer at 286[nm?illegible] wave lengths. The methyl GAG consumed was calculated from the above mentioned to derive the level of glyoxalase I activity. With the amount of methyl GAG consumed in a 10 minute period per 1g of wet weight MH 134 hepatoma as a control group, taking this as 100% at 22µmoles, the suppression rate of glyoxalase was shown to 38%, 60% and 84% respectively for the layers with 10, 100 and 1000 µg/ml of phytochlorin sodium.

(9)

In Experiment 1, we learned that the proliferation of hepatoma cells was halted in the presence of phytochlorin sodium.

In Experiment 2, we learned that methyl GAG increased the affinity of phytochlorin sodium for ultra-hyperplastic cells. This can be seen in the charts that give the results of the experiment, Figure 1 and Figure 2.

In Experiment 3, in the same manner as Experiment 2 above, we learned that methyl GAG increased the affinity of phytochlorin sodium for ultra-hyperplastic cells.

Experiment 4 was an experiment on the results of clinical treatment, and as the statistics show, we learned that phytochlorin and phytochlorin plus methyl GAG are highly effective as a clinical treatment. Figure 3 gives the results of the experiment in graph form.

Experiment 5 was an experiment on the clinical treatment results with terminal cancer, and we learned that it is effective with terminal cancer as well.

Experiment 6 was an experiment on the prevention of cancer, and we learned that it is extremely effective as well for prevention.

(10)

It is clear from the results of the above experiments that the invention in this application modifies the ultra-hyperplasia in cells within a living body and can be used to halt this mechanism. In general, the ultra hyperplasia function within cells exists within a oxidized glyoxalase environment. Already, said oxidized glyoxalase, which is composed of three components, glyoxalase I and II and the supplemental element reduced glutathione, is said to deactivate ketoaldehide, a substance that restricts cell division, and controls cell development.

The phytochlorin sodium in this invention, as mentioned above, deactivates glyoxalase I. Also, the solution of phytochlorin sodium with a methyl GAG additive can be effectively used jointly against oxidized glyoxalase. As shown in Experiment 7, this is because the solution of this invention restricts glyoxalase in ultra hyperplasia cells in a living body and methyl GAG purposefully eliminates the formation of tumors.

4. Simple Explanation of the Figures

(11)

-977-

Figures 1 and 2 give the results of Experiment 2, and Figure 3 is a graph of the results of Experiment 4.

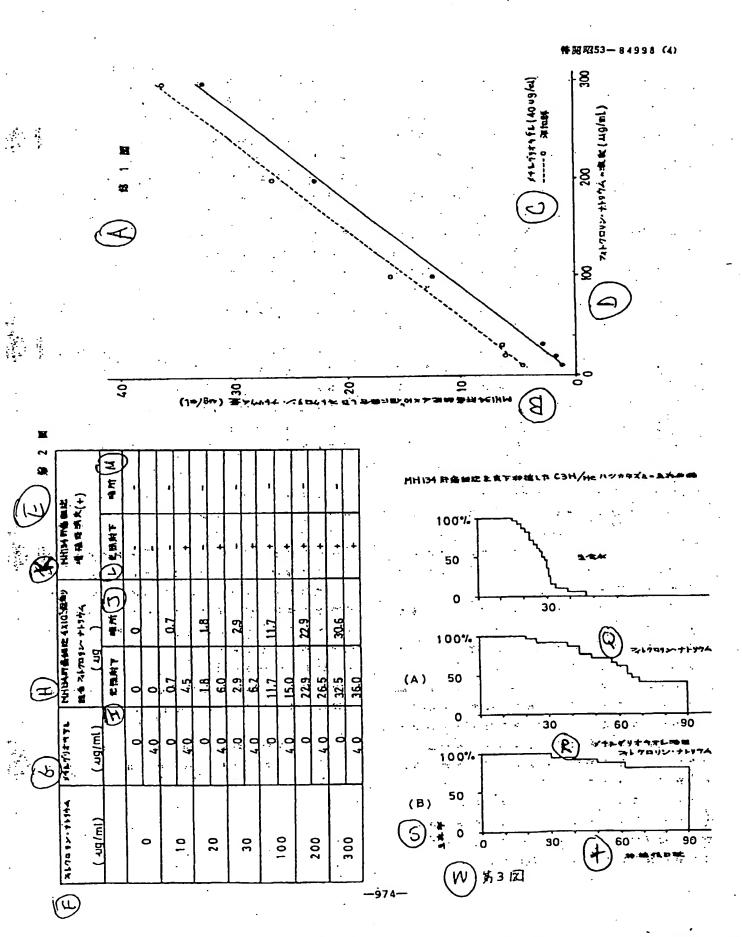
Patent Applicant

Takashi Yamamoto

Agent

[illegible] Sugibayashi, Esq. [illegible seal]

(12) -978-



1/1 WPAT - (C) Derwent

AN - 1978-62584A [35]

TI - Anticarcinogenic phytochlorin sodium - opt. contg. methyl glyoxal or glyoxal, prepd. from crude chlorophyll

DC - B02

AW - ANTICANCER

PA - (YAMA/) YAMAMOTO T

NP - 2

NC - 1

PN - JP53084998 A 19780726 DW1978-35 * - JP86006043 B 19860224 DW1986-12

PR - 1976JP-0159879 19761229

IC - A61K-009/08 A61K-031/40 C07D-487/22

AB - JP53084998 A

Anticarcinogenic agent is composed of phytochlorin sodium. Also claimed is the anticarcinogenic agent composed of phytochlorin sodium contg. methyl glyoxal or glyoxal. Anticarcinogenic soln. is composed of phytochlorin sodium (10-1000 ug/ml) dissolved in saline soln. of Ph 7.0 or isotonic soln., opt. contg. methyl glyoxal or glyoxal (40-1000 ug/ml)

- Phytochlorin sodium is produced by dissolving crude chlorophyll in ether; adding NaOH-MeOH soln. under stirring to form, by hydrolysis, Mg-chlorophylline sodium; rending the soln. weakly acid to extract water-insoluble phytochlorin with ether; washing the ether phase with water to remove impurities; adding excess NaOH to the soln. to ppte. water-soluble converted phytochlorin sodium salt and washing the ppte with ether, followed by drying. The anticarcinogenic agent is applied to a cancer and irradiated with visible light.

MC - CPI: B04-A07F B10-D01 B12-G07

UP - 1978-35

UE - 1986-12

19日本国特許庁

①特許出願公開.

公開特許公報

昭53-84998

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Dint. Cl.2	識別記号	②日本分類	广内整理番号	砂公開 昭和	昭和53年(1978)7月26日	
C 07 D 487/22		16 E 64	6736—44			
A 61 K 9/08		30 G 133. 1	7432-44	発明の数	1	
A 61 K 31/40 #	ADU	30 Ḥ 52	5727—44	審査請求	未請求	
(C 07 D 487/22		30 C 41	6617 - 44			
C 07 D 209/00				•	•	(全 8 頁)
C 07 D 257/00)						

Ø制癌方法

创特

頭 昭51-159879

②出 願 昭51(1976)12月29日

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10号

切出 願 人 山本孝

東京都渋谷区代々木2丁目40番

10号

の代 理 人 弁理士 杉林信義

明 # 書

1 発明の名称

割癌方法

2. 特許請求の範囲

(i) 息部にフィトクロリン・ナトリクムを使用し、その後数個所に可視光線を照射することを符 とする創稿方法。

(2) 息部に、メテルグリオキャル抵加のフィト クロリン・ナトリウムを使用した特許請求の範囲サル原記数の制度方法

s. 発明の詳細な説明

ウムのメチャクロのはは、カーの大きのでは、カーの大きのでは、カーの大きのでは、カーの大きのでは、カーの大きのでは、カーのでは、カーの大きのでは、カーので

実験 1 : MH 1 8 4 肝癌細胞 4 × 10 個 / 8 にフィトタロリン・ナトリウム 8 0 0 / 8 となるように PH 7 0 生 女 で 四茎し、白色 要先灯 2 0 ▼ 2 列、距離 8 0 0 年、ガラスフィルターを使用して

(²)

O580 erk/cs/coc のエキルギーの可視光線下で37℃にて30分間加温した後、0.2 メニグロンンにて染色鏡校した。一方対照群としてPH 7.0 生食水で上記と同一処理をした肝癌細胞を使用した。前者にかいてはニグロシンに不染で肝無細胞は生存し、処理が固定性生存し、処理が固定性生存し、処理が固定性生存し、処理が固定性生存となる。10 を 個/m8 生食水とし、03H/Ho ハッカキメンに移植したが前者にかいては増殖したかつたが、後者の対照群にないては増殖した。

央版 2 : NB 1 3 4 語 細胞 4 × 10 個 / 76 化フィトクロリン・ナトリウムを各々 10, 20, 30, 100, 200 及び 300/1/m6 となるように PB 7・0 生食水にて調製し、 3 7 ℃で 3 0 分間 加阻し 対照群とした。一方的記と同様に操作し、且つ上記契料中の各群にメテルグリオキャル 4 0/1/x6 を各々加えた。処理後、肝癌 細胞を洗滌し、 0・2 メニグロレン 染色にて生存を確認した後、肝癌 細胞に結合せるフィトクロリン・ナトリウムを分離 抽出定量

(3)

O意思はなかつた。

上記対照群にかいては 27.1 ± 1.6 日間に 全例が原 第元した。実験群立では 2 0 匹中 1 2 匹が 49.4 ± 4.5 日間に関係死し、 8 匹は 9 0 日間で 歴 第 0 形成なく生存した。生存本は 4 0 % で 8 つ Oした。フィトクロリン・ナトリウム単独処理群の 前者においては処理改変の原に各々 0.7 , 1.8 , 2.9 , 11.7 , 22.9 及び 32.5/4 であり、メチルタ リオヤマル添加フィトクロリン・ナトリウム処理 群の後者では 4.5 , 6.0 , 6.2 , 15.0 。 26.5 及 び 3 6.0/4 で平均して単独処理群に比らべ 3.73/4 結合量の増加があつた。

(4)

Oた。実験群 B では 2 0 匹中 4 匹が 5 6.2 ± 6.6 日 間に腫瘍死し、1.6 匹は 9 0 日間で駆傷の形成な く生存した。生存本 8 0 % であつた。

突験 6 : 多経盤の紋 0 5 日 ヘッカネメ 4 の名。 8 0 匹の 4 ヶ月間にかける自然発生乳癌を観察し

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今。 室内光の下で対照群においては生食水を 0.5 m8、実験群 2 ではメチャクリ オキャル 10 0 pg +フィトクロリン・ナトリウム 2 5 0 pg / 0:5 mg 生食水 を隔日に庭腔内に往入した。対照群は 1 0 匹に乳癌が発生したが、実験群においては乳癌の発生がなかつた。

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実験7: MH134肝筋細胞を集積し、細胞塊1容に 0 容の 0・2 5 M 底部を加え、凍結溶解し、超高波破線し、15,000 g 乃至 105,000 g 間の分面を得て、同容の 0・2 5 M 底部を加えた。 との実験は前記実験4 の可視光級下で行なつた。最終容量は 0・6 = 6 でフィトクロリン・ナトリウムは最終後度が 0・10・100 及び 1000 pf/x8 となるように関整した。 0・1 M 頻酸カリ發質液 0・3 m g、0・0 6 6 M メナルグリオヤナル 0・1 m g、0・0 1 8 M 型元グルタナナン 0・1 m g、これに上記資料を 0・1 m g 加えて設可視光級下で 3 7 ℃ で振盪し、最初のメナルグリオヤル決定のため 5 p g 採取し、同様に操作しまかれてインは、10 分後に 5 p k g 採取し、同様に操作し

O州所能細胞への親和性を増加することがわかる。

実験もは治療効果実験で数字の示すとかりフィトクロリン・ナトリウム及びフィトクロリン・ナトリウム及びフィトクロリン・ナトリウム+メテルクリオヤマルが治療にまわめて有効であることがわかる。オコ図はこの実験結果をグラフにしたものである。

実験 5 は、宋期語の治療効果実験であり、宋期 語においても有効であることがわかる。

実験のは、癌予防実験であるが、予防において もきわめて有効であることがわかる。

上記実験結果によって明らかなよりにとの出版の発明は生体内での細胞の異常増殖能を変化させてその機能を停止させる作用を発揮するものである。一般的に細胞内での異常増殖の本態はクリオキャラーや酵素系に依存するものと思われる。即ち飲グリオキャラーや酵素系は、グリオキャラーで「と『及び補助因子である選元型のグルクチオンの三者により構成されてかり、細胞分裂を抑飲するといわれている。

Oた。室園に 1 5 分間放便した後、分光光度計で放 及 2 8 6 mmで生成したメテルグリオキャルーデモミカルパソンをセミカルパヤイドを対限として測定した。上記より消費されたメテルグリオキャルを算出し、グリオキャラーゼI活性変とした。 MB 13 4 肝癌の設置量 1 8 当りの 1 0 分間に消費されたメテルグリオキャル量は対照群で 22μmoles で、これを 100 % としてグリオキャラーゼの抑制率をみると、フィトクロリン・ナトリウム派加10, 100 及び 1000 円/m3 の風にそれぞれ 3 8 %、6 0 % 及び 8 4 % を示した。

実験1だおいて、フィトクロリン・ナトリッム の存在下で肝癌細胞の増殖を抑止することがわかる。

実験をでは、メチルグリオキャルの添加によりフィトクロリン・ナトリウムが異常増殖能細胞への親和性を増加することがわかる。とれはサ1回、オ8回の実験結果を現わした表より明らかである。実験3も上記実験2と同様メチルグリオキャルの添加によりフィトクロリン・ナトリウムが異常

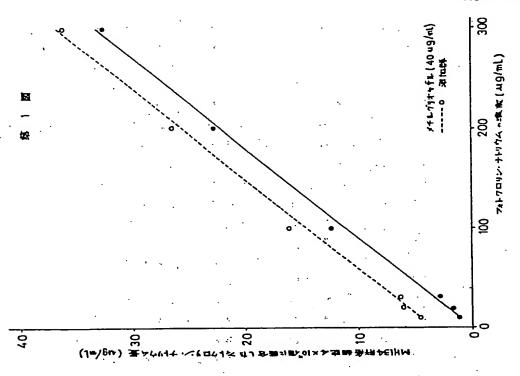
(8'')

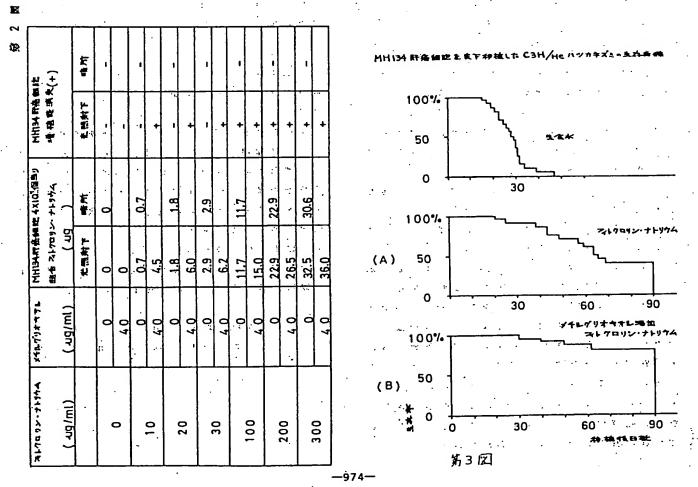
O との発明のフィトクロリン・ナトリゥムは、上
にグリオキャラーゼエを不活性化する。又メチル
グリオキャル添加によるフィトクロリン・ナトリ
ゥムの混合放は数グリオキャラーゼ酵素系に対し
て有効に作用し合目的である。とれは上記実験で
に示されているように、との発明の混合液が生体
内細胞の異常増殖時にグリオキャラーゼを抑制
メチルグリオキャルを有意として腫瘍形成能を消失せしめるためである。

▲ 図面の簡単を説明

オ1回、オ2回は実験2を投にしたもので、オ -3 回は実験4をグラフにしたものである。

> 特許出頭人 山 本 孝 代理人弁理士 杉 林 侶 製





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手 続 補 正 書(自晃) 日 2052年10月27日

特許庁長官 粗谷 二段

1. 事件の表示

昭和 51 年 特許職 第 15 9 8 7 9 号:

- 2. 発明の名称 製造剤・製造器設 シェび製造方法
- 3. 額正をする者

平件との関係 特許出顧人 シブヤタ 日 ヨ ギ 日 所 東京都設谷区代々木 2 丁目 40 看 10 号 氏 名 山 本 季

4. 代 理 人 〒556 住 所 湖和市北湖和 5. 丁目 9 管 6 号 電話 (0488) 31 - 5673普

氏 名 [6846] 弁理士 杉 林 俊

- 5. 袖正命令の日付 なし
- 6、 補正により増加する発明の数 🔎
- 7. 補正の対象 明細寺 52.8.29
- 8. 補正の内容 別紙の

- <u>マロ等状態を</u>
 (4) PB 7 0 生食水中にフィトクロリン・ナト
 リケム 10~1000*m* / ms を混入した都無作
 用を有する制備溶液。
- (5) P日7-0 生食水中にフィトクロリン・ナトリウム 10~1000///// を個人し、古らにメテルクリオヤサル若しくはクリオヤサル40~1000//////// を設加した創稿作用を有する創稿符款。
- (6) 点部に存許請求の範囲オコ項記載の創紙剤 を使用し、その後数個所に可視光線を展射す ることを特徴とする創稿方法。
- (7) 息部に特許請求の範囲分 8 項記載の制癌剤 を使用した特許請求の範囲分 6 項記載の割扱 方法。
- 5. 発明の詳細な以明

との発明はフィトタロリン・ナトリウム、又は フィトタロリン・ナトリウムと、はフィトタロリ ン・ナトリウムが具常増殖館をもつ細胞への製和 性を増加するために数加されるメチャグリオキサ ル若しくはグリオキナルとの混合物より成る創版 明 細 甞 (全文訂正)

1 発明の名称

創紙剤・創紙剤なシよび製造方法。

- 2 特許請求の範囲
 - (i) フィトクロリン・ナトリウムより成る創稿 作用を有する創稿刻。
 - (3) フィトクロリン・ナトリウムにメチングリ オヤヤル若しくはグリオヤヤルを添加した割 毎作用を有する割無剤。

(1)

刻、数部癌剤を息部に使用した後に可視光線を照射することにより生体内の細胞の具常増殖を変化させてその機能を停止させる制癌法がよび上配制癌剤を製造する方法、並びに上配制癌剤のフィトクロリン・ナトリウム及びメテルグリオキャル若しくはグリオキャル添加のフィトクロリン・ナトリウムをPB 7.0 生食水中に混入して成る制癌溶液に関するものである。

との発明に使用されるフィトクロリン・ナトリウム及びメテルグリオヤヤルは下記の方法で得るの方法である。フィトクロリン・ナトリウムは狙撃でロロフィルをボニーテルに移かし、進和しながかから、加水の大き、カーションを放出し、エーテルで水を引き、ひつフィトクロリンを放出し、エーテルをでから、水路性とし、エーテルをでから、水路性とし、エーテルをでから、水路性とし、エーテルをでから、水路性とし、エーテルをでから、水路性として変更なない。ため、水路性とは、大路をエーテルで洗涤したを発して変更が得られる。一方ノテルグリオ

キャルは、市販のものである。 これを等張中性啓放とし、フィトクロリン・ナトリウムを啓解して混合放が作製される。 一例としてメナルグリオキャル 600/43/m/8 生食水とフィトクロリン・ナトリウム 1.0m//m/8 生食水の混合液が使用される。

実験1: NH134肝癌細胞4×10⁶個/m4にフィトクロリン・ナトリウム200/m2/m8 となるようにアB70 生食水で調整し、白色量光灯20 W2の一を使用して3円、距離60 cm、ガラスフィルターを使用して580 cmg/cm²/mecのエネルギーの可視光線下で37でにて30分間加强した後、0.2 % ニグロンンにて30分間加强したが、大学を受けた。一方がは一方とした肝癌細胞を使用した。大学のでは、一方に不知で肝癌細胞では、一方に不知で肝癌細胞では、一方に大学のでは、一方に大学のでは、一方に大学のでは、一方に大学のでは、一方に大学のでは、一方に大学のでは、一方に大学のでは、一方に大学のでは、10⁴個/0・1 mg 生食が、大学のでは、10⁴個/0・1 mg 生食が、大学のでは増殖した。大学のでは増殖した。大学のでは増殖した。大学が、大学の対照

(4)

移根肝癌よりの検出量を同一へフカネズミの肝よりの検出量に対する歴重量を成りの百分率で示すと、肝癌移植3日目で5.86%、5日目で25.8%、7日目で170%であつた。一方メナルグリネヤヤル200 /=6 注入26 時間後では、移植3日目で620%、8日目で410%、7日目で500%と何れにかいてもフィトクロリン・ナトリウムの検出量は増加した。又上記河評共に肝での検出量に有窓益はなかつた。

/0.2 mf 生食水を、突破群 3 に m 以てはフィックロリン・ナトリウム 200/4+ 3 テルグリオヤマル 200 /0.2 mf 生食水を、各々1日1回、5日間連続し遺瘍部に住入した。これと同時に異群の

実験 2 : NE154 新細胞 4 × 10 個/m8 にフ イトクロリン・ナトリウムを各々 10, 20, 30, 100, 200 及び 300/4/=8 となるように PI 7.0 生女水 にて調製し、37℃で30分間加風し対照群とした。 一方前記と同様に操作し、且つ上記資料中の各群 にメテルグリオキサル 60M/=6を各々加えた。 処理技、肝癌細胞を洗滌し、0・2 メニグロシン染 色にて生存を確認した後、肝癌細胞に結合せるフ イトクロリン・ナトリウムを分離抽出定量した。 フィトクロリン・ナトリウム単波処理群の前者だ かいては処理後度の膜に各々 0.7, 1.8, 2.9, 11.7, 88.9 及び 38.5川でもり、メナルグリオキ ナル科加フイトタロリン・ナトリウム処理群の役 者では4.5, 6.0, 6.2, 16.0, 26.5 及び36.0 州で平均して単数処理群に比らべ 3・73門結合量の 増加があつた。

実験5: ME154 肝癌細胞 4 × 10⁴ 個 / 0・1 m 8 生食水を 0 5 E / E 。 ヘッカネズミの背部皮下に移 植し、固型癌を形成した。フィトクロリン・ナト リゥム 5 0 0/4 / m 8 単独度腔内注入 8 4 時間後で、

図育ケーツ上方 3 0 cm の距離よりガラスフイルチー 越しに白色接光灯 100 V, 1・2 4 A, 7 4 V, ランプ F 0 L 3 0, 3 0 V × 2 の 可視光線を 1 日 1 0 時間 速鉄 5 日間原射した。 9 0 日間何宵し、歴史の発育と生存率を確認した。

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を1日10時間遠続3日間照射した。対照群にかいては肝癌移植後 52·1 ± 1·0日間に 金何屋裏形した。実験群のでは 50·2 ± 6·6 日間に 金何屋裏形した。実験群のでは 70日間の観察で金例生存したが、 転移又は履瘍再発が観察されたものも匹で、 腹瘍の形成なく生存したものは 80 % であつた。

実数6: 多経産の競り3月ヘッカネメミの各 50匹の4ヶ月間にかける自然発生乳癌を観察した。室内光の下で対照群にかいては生食水を0.5 =6、実験群Bではメテルグリオヤナル100///+フィトクロリン・ナトリウム250///0.5 =6生食水 を隔日に腹腔内に注入した。対照群は10匹に乳 癌が弱生したが、実験群にかいては乳癌の弱生が なかつた。

突続7 : MH156 肝癌細胞を集積し、細胞塊 1 容に9 容の0.25 M 庶籍を加え、凍劫務解し、超 高放破線し、15,000g乃至105,000g間の分面 を得て、同容の0.25 M 庶線を加えた。 この実験 は前記実験4 の可視光線下で行なつた。 承義容量

(8)

) 実験1に≯いて、フィトクロリン・ナトリウム の存在下で肝癌細胞の増殖を抑止することがわか る。

実験をでは、メチルグリオキャルの設加によりフィトクロリン・ナトリウムが異常増殖的細胞への親和性を増加することがわかる。これはオ1回、オ2回の実験結果を現むした技より明らかである。 実験3も上記実験2と同様メテルグリオキャルの設加によりフィトクロリン・ナトリウムが異常

実験もは治療効果実験で数字の示すとかりフィトクロリン・ナトリウム及びフィトクロリン・ナトリウム及びフィトクロリン・ナトリウム+メテルグリオヤサルが治療にまわめて有効であることがわかる。オコ図はこの実験結果をグラフにしたものである。

増殖的細胞への緩和性を増加するととがわかる。

実験 5 は、宋初岳の治療効果実験であり、宋期 低にかいても有効であることがわかる。 実績 6 は、癌予防実験であるが、予防にかいても もわめて有効であることがわかる。

上記実験結果によつて明らかたようにとの出国

はO·6mBでフィトクロリン・ナトリウムは最終後 定が 0, 10, 100及び 1000/9/=8 となるように 調整した。 0·1 ≦ 辨酸カリ级衡液 0·3 ±6、0·0 6 6 メノナルグリオキサル 0·1 =6、0·0 1 2 M 造元グル タナオン 0·1 =8、とれに上記資料を 0·1 =8加えて 鉄可視光線下で37℃で抵量し、最初のメテルクリ オキサル決定のため 5月 採取し、 0.0 8 7 以 セミカ ルパザイド塩酸塩を 3.0 mst 加入 しで返和した。扱 量加强 1 0 分径 1c 5 pd 採取し、同樣化操作した。 **遠 温 に 1 5 分間 放 量 した 後、 分 光 光 度 計 で 放 長** 888年で生成したメナルグリオキャルーデモミカ. ルパゾンをセミカルパサイドを対照として勘定し、 た。上記より消費されたメナルグリオキャルを実 出し、グリオキサラーゼI活性皮とした。21月15日 肝癌の運産量18当りの10分間に消費されたメ テルダリオキサル量は対限群で 8 2 μmoles で、と れを100メとしてグリオャャラーゼの抑制率を みると、フィトクロリン・ナトリウム転加10. 100及び1000/9/=8 の頃にそれぞれ38%、 60多及び84多を示した。

(9)

の発明は生体内での細胞の具常増殖能を変化させてその機能を停止させる作用を発揮するものである。一般的に細胞内での異常増殖能の本態はクリオヤヤラーゼ酸素系に依存するものと思われる。 即ち戻グリオヤヤラーゼ酸素系は、グリオヤヤラーゼで素系は、グリオヤヤラーゼで表面を選択であるカトアルデーイドを不活性化して細胞発育を調節するといわれている。

この発明のフィトクロリン・ナトリウムは、上記グリオヤヤラーゼ [を不活性化する。又メテルグリオヤヤル強加によるフィトクロリン・ナトリウムの混合液は数グリオヤヤラーゼ酵素系に対して有効に作用し合目的である。これは上配実験でに示されているように、この発明の混合液が生体内細胞の異常増殖時にグリオヤナラーゼを抑制し、メテルグリオヤヤルを有意として腫瘍形成的を消失せしめるためである。

4・ 図面の簡単を収明

オ1回、オ2回は実験3を設にしたもので、オ

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3 図は実験もをグラフにしたものである。

特許出國人 山 本 華 代國人弁理士 杉 林 信 載